RURAL DISTRICT OF EAST WESTMORLAND

HEALTH COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

- of the -

MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH

for the year

1925

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RURAL DISTRICT OF EAST WESTMORLAND HEALTH COMMITTEE

A N N U A L R E P O R T

-- of the --

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R of H E A L T H

FOR THE YEAR

1 9 2 5

RURAL DISTRICT OF EAST WESTMORLAND.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Rural District Council of East Westmorland.

Sir & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1925.

In accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Health, this must be a Survey Report, and consequently more comprehensive than those presented to you during the previous four years, reviewing within your area -

(a) The measure of progress made in the improvement of the public health;

(b) The extent and character of the changes made in the public health services;

(c) Any further action of importance in the organisation or development of public health services which may be contemplated or considered desirable.

I much appreciate the courtesy with which you have received any advice tendered to you, in the past, and also the careful consideration you have always given to any suggestions offered to you.

To your Sanitary Inspector, I would express my thanks for all the help he has given to me freely at all times, without such, public health work could never prosper. I am grateful also to very many of my professional colleagues, who have given me much assistance and upon whose co-operation I can always rely.

I have the honour to be,

Sir & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. BARON COCKILL,

Medical Officer of Health,
Westmorland Combined Districts.

March 1926.

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ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ending December 31st 1925.

Area (acres)	183,771
Population (census 1921) ...	10,956
Population (estimated 1925) ...	10,880
Number of Inhabited Houses (census 1921)	2,671
Number of Families or separate occupiers (consus 1921)	2,685.
Rateable Value	£71,971
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ...	£299

The physical features of the District are generally mountainous.

The Eden Valley forms a large part of the District, and is bounded on the East by the Pennines, consisting of Carboniferous Limestone, with pockets of Barytes and Galena. In the valley there are considerable deposits of Gypsum. The District from Appleby to Orton is all Limestone.

The Lune Valley is bounded on one side by Limestone, and on the other side by rocks of a Schistose nature, yielding a very soft pure water.

The District is mainly devoted to agricultural work, but there are a number of barytes miners and railway workers.

Extracts from the Vital Statistics of the Year.

	Males	Females	Total
Births (legitimate)	103	87)	210
(illegitimate)	10	10)	

Birth rate 19·09

Deaths 140. Death rate 12·72

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth: From Sepsis 1; Other causes 1

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births:-

Legitimate 42. Illegitimate 50. Total 43.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	2
" " Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	Nil
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	Nil

The amount of Poor Law Outdoor Relief distributed was £1,174. 5. 6. to 90 persons.

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year, but a sharp epidemic of Influenza occurred in the Spring and this disease seems to be productive of a good deal of sickness from time to time.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Hospital	Situation	Accommodation
Tuberculosis	Meathop, Grange-over-Sands	150 beds
Maternity	Westmorland County Hospital Kendal.	6 "
Children	Nil	-
Fever	Ormside, Nr. Appleby	36 beds
Small-pox	Woodside, Nr. Kendal	50 "
Ethel Hedley Hospital School (Orthopaedic)	Calgarth, Windermere	30 "
Venereal Disease	North Lonsdale Hospital, Barrow-in-Furness	-

The Westmorland County Hospital, Kendal, contains 50 beds, available for all non-infectious, medical, surgical and abnormal midwifery cases. A new Maternity Ward was opened in 1924. It is supported by voluntary contributions. Penrith Hospital, and Carlisle Infirmary also admit patients from this area requiring general treatment.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers etc.

St. Monica's Maternity Home, under the control of the Carlisle Diocesan Maternity Committee.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) Infenctious cases. A Motor Ambulance the property of the Ormside Joint Hospital Board.

(b) Non-infectious cases. Motor Ambulance under the control of the Penrith District Joint Ambulance Committee.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Tuberculosis Dispensary at Appleby.

Travelling School Dental Clinic.

Staff.

Name	Qualifications.	Office	Whole or part time	Other Offices	Salary contributed under P.H. or Exchequer Grants
W.B.Cockill	M.D. etc. D.P.H.	M.O.H.	Part	M.O.H. Westmorland Combined Districts	Yes
H.H.Jennings	Cert.R.San.I.	Sanitary Inspector and Sanitary Surveyor	Whole		Yes

Professional Nursing in the Home:

(a) General — District Nursing Association.

(b) Infectious Diseases, e.g. Measles etc. — do. — do.

District Nursing Associations are voluntary organisations receiving grants-in-aid from the County Council.

Midwives. No subsidy is paid by the Public Health Authority to the one practising midwife.

Chemical Work. Is under the supervision of the County Council.

Legislation in Force.

	Adopted
Section 45 of the Public Health Act, 1875	1923
Part III Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 and 1907	1891 & 1922

Bye-laws. Kirkby Stephen.

Cleansing of Footways etc.	1894
Removal of House Refuse	1894
Cleansing of Earth Closets etc.	1894
Prevention of Nuisances	1894

Orton

Cleansing of Footways etc.	1900
Removal of House Refuse	1900
Cleansing of Earth Closets.	1900

Orton Special Drainage District.

Removal of House Refuse	1899
Cleansing of Earth Closets etc.	1899

Orton Special Drainage District & Tebay.

Cleansing of Footways etc.	1899

Whole District.

Slaughterhouses	1900
Common Lodging Houses	1900
Regulations under Section 13, Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885	1900
New Streets and Buildings	1923

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

In the following Parishes the water is supplied direct to the houses and there are no standpipes; the supply is constant, abundant and not liable to pollution.

Brough, Brough Sowerby and part of Hillbeck.

The water is derived from two springs, stored in reservoir and supplies 180 houses.

Kirkby Thore, Temple Sowerby and Newbiggin.

The water is obtained from a spring, stored in reservoir and supplies 234 houses.

Longmarton and Crackenthorpe.

The water is derived from a spring and supplies 176 houses.

Milburn.

The water is derived from a spring, stored in reservoir and supplies 36 houses.

Ormside.

The water is derived from a spring, stored in reservoir and supplies 20 houses.

Tebay.

The water is derived from Churn Ghyll, stored in collecting tank and supplies 216 houses.

Warcop and Sandford.

The water is derived from Hayber Ghyll, stored in collecting tank and supplies 98 houses.

Bleatarn.

The water is derived from a spring, stored in collecting tank and supplies 9 houses.

Murton.

The supply is from a spring, stored in collecting tank and supplies 27 houses.

Hilton.

The supply is from a spring, stored in collecting tank, and supplies 32 houses.

Dufton.

The supply is derived from sub-soil drainage, stored in collecting tank and supplies 45 houses.

Kirkby Stephen: parts of Winton and Hartley.

This supply has been constant but now owing to shortage in the Town of Kirkby Stephen is on the intermittent system. There are 446 houses supplied direct and none from standpipes. The water is obtained from a spring at Cold Keld and is supplied direct from the collecting chamber. This supply is polluted by surface water carrying peaty matter. Owing to complaints of shortage and discolouration the question of an improved supply has been placed in the hands of Engineers who have submitted a scheme which has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Health. The scheme provides for the tracing of the spring and eliminating the surface water; construction of a proper intake tank; scraping mains; repairing leaks and the extension of the main to a balancing tank.

Orton.

This supply is on the constant system except in very dry weather when owing chiefly to shortage at the intake it has to be put on the intermittent. There are 47 houses direct and 45 from standpipes. This supply is obtained from a spring at Scar Side and stored in a reservoir and is not liable to pollution.

Ravenstonedale Town.

This village has a piped supply in the hands of private owners and is satisfactory.

Hartley.

This village has a piped supply privately owned and is satisfactory.

Newbiggin-on-Lune.

This village has a piped supply in the hands of private owners and is satisfactory. A few of the houses whose owners are not in the scheme have their own private supplies from wells etc. It would be an improvement if arrangements could be made to have these supplies from a piped supply.

Asby, Colby, Crosby Garrett, Hoff and Burrells, Kaber, Musgrave, Soulby, Waitby and Nateby.

These villages are chiefly served by springs, wells and pumps and these supplies cannot be called satisfactory. In a number of cases the water has to be carried an unreasonable distance. Schemes have been prepared at various times and have been abandoned.

In the remainder of the district outside these areas the houses have their own private supplies and it would be impracticable to give them a supply from mains owing to their isolation. In the whole of the Parishes supplied by the Authority about 88% of the houses are supplied from the mains.

Rivers and Streams.

No complaints have been received regarding pollution.

Drainage.

In the villages which are sewered the houses are connected to the sewers with properly laid socket pipe drains. With the exception of Kirkby Stephen and Brough the majority of the drains have only to convey waste water - there being very few water closets in other parts of the area. In the remainder of the district the houses are drained either into cesspool or on to the surface. This system except in the case of certain villages is satisfactory. These exceptions are dealt with under the sewerage and sewage disposal.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Pipes sewers to septic tanks and distribution of effluent over land are found at Brough, Church Brough, Knock, Soulby, Warcop, Winton and Nateby and are satisfactory under existing conditions. At Dufton and Kaber, the effluent from tank discharges into a stream. At Outhgill, Milburn and Murton, and Newbiggin-on-Lune, a piped sewer passes to cesspools; whilst this first is satisfactory extensions are required at the other three.

Kirkby Stephen.

Piped sewers satisfactory. Disposal works with regular attendant. Effluent discharges into River Eden.

Kirkby Thore.

Two systems of piped sewers satisfactory. Disposal by septic tanks and effluent to stream.

Longmarton.

Portion piped and remainder stone. The main sewers appear to have been a surface water drain before being utilised as a sewer and carries a large volume of water which is beneficial in keeping the sewer cleansed. Disposal by tank, and the effluent which is discharged to a stream leaves room for improvement. A branch sewer was constructed in 1924.

Hilton.

A portion of this village is sewered and discharges directly to a stream. This sewer is in a very unsatisfactory condition. The village needs sewering and disposal works. An estimate was given during the year to sewer the lower portion of the village connecting up to the existing sewer but the cost was deemed to be prohibitive.

Orton.

Sewered with pipe sewers but without outfall works. The main sewer discharges to fissures in the rocks and up to now has not caused any trouble. A portion of the sewer has been relaid during the year.

Ravenstonedale.

There are two systems. One piped to outfall works and the other discharges to stream. On the Town Head system the old cesspool was scrapped during the year and an extension of the sewer with septic tank constructed with the effluent discharging underground to fissures in the rock. The other system will be very difficult to deal with owing to the presence of rock.

Tebay.

There are four systems in this village. The old Tebay system causes trouble owing to insufficient fall and flooding. The Orton Road sewer works satisfactorily but improvements are needed to the outfall works.

The Church Street and Mount Pleasant system works satisfactorily but here again improvements are needed to the outfall works. An extension of the sewer is needed in the rear of the houses on the south side of Mount Pleasant.

The houses at the south end of the village are sewered but the system is not satisfactory.

Reports by Engineers on the sewerage of Tebay have been considered on several occasions but the cost of any improvement is considered prohibitive.

Temple Sowerby.

There are two systems of piped sewers discharging to septic tanks without filters. These systems require constant attention the sewers not having sufficient fall and the outfall works being at a low level and water logged.

Asby and Crosby Garrett.

The houses in these villages have their own separate disposal which chiefly consists of the drains discharging to streams. In both these cases the construction of sewers and outfall works would be expensive and difficult owing to the houses being built on either side of a stream and also on account of the levels. In the remainder of the District so long as present conditions exist there is no call for sewerage.

General.

With the exception of Kirkby Stephen before any wholesale conversions of privies to water closets could take place the villages which are sewered would have to provide proper outfall works.

Closet Accommodation.

The following is a table approximately of the number of each type:-

Water Closets	...	541
Privies	...	2283
Pail Closets	...	54

11 Water closets have been provided in connection with new houses during the year.

1 Pail Closet has been provided in connection with a new house.

12 Privies have been converted to water closets during the year.

27 Privies have been converted to water closets during the past 5 years.

There is no policy of conversion being proceeded with and Kirkby Stephen is the only place at present where it could be adopted, owing to sewage disposal difficulties.

SCAVENGING.

Brough, Kirkby Stephen, Tebay and Warcop are the only places where the Council undertake the emptying and cleansing of earth closets, privies and ashpits. The work is carried out by contract and the refuse is deposited on tips. Kirkby Stephen and Tebay will in the near future be faced with the difficulty of obtaining a tip within reasonable distance as the existing accommodation is nearly exhausted. Up to date no great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining contractors who carry out their duties efficiently. Disinfectant is provided and used when emptying the conveniences.

The Council provide receptacles for dry refuse at Kirkby Stephen, Orton, Ravenstonedale and Soulby and these are emptied as required. In the remainder of the District the work is done privately and at present is fairly satisfactory.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA.

Defects found.

Water supplies unsatisfactory	15
Insufficient or defective closet accommodation	48
Defective yards	6
Insufficient or defective drainage	99
Rooms deficient in light	21
Rooms deficient in ventilation	171
Defective roofs	48
Damp rooms	35
Defective floors	46
Dirty houses	4
Cowsheds requiring limewashing	10
Other defects	130
Total	633

602 premises have been inspected.
277 informal notices were served.
17 Statutory notices have been served.
198 informal notices and all the statutory have been completed.

65 rooms have been disinfected after infectious disease and 2 schools.

The Diphtheria Wards of Ormside Isolation Hospital were disinfected and the bedding put through the steam disinfector at the East Ward Institution to make more accommodation for Scarlet Fever patients.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There is no necessity in this area for any action under this heading, the district being mainly agricultural.

Premises and occupations controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

Slaughterhouses	19
Dairies and Cowsheds	196

No action has been taken and none needed with respect to houses let in lodgings.

One business of gut scraper has been established during the year; no further powers are needed to deal with this isolated case.

Other Sanitary Conditions requiring notice.

Complaints were received about flooding at Temple Sowerby and on this being investigated it was found that a syke needed cleansing, it being choked with weeds. On this being cleared it improved matters considerably.

During the past five years the scavenging at Warcop has been undertaken by the Council and since this was commenced it has been noted that infectious diseases which were prevalent before have not occurred since.

SCHOOLS.

There are 29 Elementary Schools in the District and the number of children on the Registers are:-

Boys	769
Girls	675
Total	1444

Of these 5 schools have water closets with an average of 20 boys and 14 girls per closet; 7 schools with pail closets with an average of 12 boys and 7 girls per closet; 17 schools with privies with an average of 11 boys and 8 girls per privy. All the schools have urinals for boys. There are 16 schools with water laid on from either public mains or private sources, whilst at 20 schools water has to be carried from wells and pumps and 1 school has no supply. In the latter case there is no water in the vicinity and rain water storage would be the only means to be adopted. The school buildings throughout the district are good.

Some improvement might be effected if the privies were emptied more regularly and those which could not be converted to water closets owing to water and sewage disposal difficulties were converted to pail closets. A scheme is in hand at one school to convert the privies to water closets. In none of the schools is separate accommodation provided for the staff.

H O U S I N G.

General Housing Conditions.

Asby, Brough, Sowerby, Colby, Crackenthorpe, Crosby Garrett, Dufton, Hartley, Hillbeck, Hoff, Kaber, Mallerstang, Milburn, Murton, Musgrave, Nately, Newbiggin, Ormside, Orton, Soulby, Stainmore, Waitby, Wharton and Winto, are chiefly agricultural and accommodate the married agricultural worker.

Brough, Kirkby Stephen, Kirkby Thore, Longmarton, Ravenstonedale, Tebay, Temple Sowerby, and Warcop are parishes where there is a certain amount of shortage of housing accommodation.

11. (a) The following is a table of the estimated shortage of houses:-

Brough	5
Kirkby Stephen	12
Kirkby Thore	10
Longmarton	7
Ravenstonedale	4
Tebay	15
Temple Sowerby	3
Warcop	4
Total	60

The Housing Committee applied to the Ministry of Health in 1924 for sanction to give the subsidy under the 1923 Act to 60 houses and were given sanction for 30.

The following is a table of the houses erected and in course of erection under the scheme:-

	Erected.	In course of erection.
Kirkby Stephen	2	2
Longmarton	1	-
Tebay	5	-
Warcop	-	2
Total	8	4

The Council have obtained sanction to a scheme for the erection of 12 houses at Tebay under the 1924 Act, 6 are to be proceeded with immediately.

There have been no important changes in population. A slight increase has occurred at Tebay. Hartley is a parish where quarries are being developed on a large scale and this will possibly increase the population of Kirkby Stephen.

Overcrowding - none.

III. General fitness of houses.

The general standard is good. There are a certain number which require continual repairing owing to their age and in the near future these will affect the housing question in the district.

The general character of the defects found to exist in unfit houses are:- Defective closets, drains, roofs, floors, ground damp and insufficient ventilation.

In the recently erected houses the supervision by owners is quite effective and defects are rarely found in this type. In the older type of houses generally the owner does not do much supervision but apparently leaves this duty to the Local Authority. These defects are chiefly due to the age of the materials and not to any great extent misuse by tenants.

General action taken as regards unfit houses.

All the houses inspected are recorded under the Housing Regulations. Any defects found are notified to the owner.

Failing remedy within a reasonable time Statutory Notices are served either under the Public Health Acts or Housing Acts whichever may be the most applicable. Up to date it has been found rare considering the number of cases dealt with to resort to Statutory action and no case has gone beyond the Statutory Notice stage.

The greatest difficulty arises from failure to obtain necessary skilled labour to carry out repairs. In a number of cases ordinary labour is obtained and the advice and a certain amount of supervision by the Inspector is expected and usually given. Where extensive repairs have to be done the Council allow the owner a reasonable time to complete the works specified, but specify which items have to be carried out first.

There are no back-to-back houses.

Difficulty is experienced in regard to water supplies to houses owing to the expense of providing supplies at a reasonable cost. Closet accommodation and refuse disposal do not create any great difficulty.

No special measures have been taken during the year in these matters.

IV. Unhealthy Areas.

No representations have been made as to unhealthy areas. No action has been taken and none needed with respect to houses let in lodgings, tents, vans, sheds etc. There is no need for any new Bye-laws or revision of existing ones.

V. General and Miscellaneous.

No special action has been needed. The rare cases of misuse of household fittings are noted at the time of Inspection, and action taken accordingly.

Householders are instructed at every opportunity to dispose of refuse by burning. This receives special attention where the Council remove the household refuse.

HOUSING STATISTICS for 1925.

Number of new dwellinghouses erected during the year.

Total	...	12
(a) By the Local Authority		-
(b) By other bodies or persons		8

Unfit dwellinghouses.

1. Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	298
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910 or the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	298

(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. Nil

(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. 267

2. Remedy of defects without the service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 188

3. Action under Statutory Powers. Nil

A. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. 17

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners 17
(b) By the Local Authority in default of owners Nil

B. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act 1925. Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK.

The milk supplied in this District is produced locally and is of a very high standard. In each village there are Retail Producers who deliver the milk from house to house and this arrangements works quite satisfactorily.

A large quantity of milk is sent out of the district chiefly to Newcastle area.

No complaints have been received as to quality excepting one case which is dealt with under Tuberculosis Milk.

The County Council has appointed Sanitary Inspectors to inspect the cattle.

The following are the numbers on the Register under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act 1922:-

Wholesale Traders and Producers	95
Retail Purveyors and Producers	106
Retail Purveyors only	1
Total	202

The number registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order is 196.

The excess shewn in the total under the 1922 Act is on account of 6 persons carrying on both the Trade of Wholesaler and Retailer.

The working of the Regulations is going very smoothly and the people in the trade are very careful to keep their premises and milk up to a high standard.

Since the introduction of the new registration, conditions have much improved and an all round keenness is shewn to obtain all the information possible with respect to the regulations now in force.

One case of tuberculosis milk was reported and the herd was examined by the Veterinary Inspectors and the offending animal discovered and destroyed.

The inspection of cattle is carried out by the Veterinary Inspectors and the Sanitary Inspector is only called upon when the carcase is proposed to be used for human consumption.

The records as to the number of animals slaughtered under this are held by the County Council.

There are no licenses issued for the sale of milk under Special Designations.

MEAT.

The regular hours of slaughter have been furnished to the Inspector and the Inspector visits when opportunity offers. Owing to the distance between the slaughterhouses systematic inspection of all carcases is impracticable with the present staff. No improvement can be expected until public slaughterhouses are established in convenient places.

Two carcases have been found to be effected with tuberculosis during the year and have been destroyed. In these cases the butchers drew the Inspector's attention to them.

The Authority have no means of disposal of condemned meat and have to rely on the co-operation of the owner of the carcase to dispose of it. This is done by burying.

The Butchers have conformed to the new Regulations; this is evidenced by the fact that not a single contravention has been discovered during the year. Each individual has been served with a copy of the Regulations and his premises inspected. In every case on the first inspection were the Regulations found to be complied with.

No public slaughterhouse exists. Number of private slaughterhouses in use at the dates mentioned:-

	In 1920.	Jan. 1925	Dec. 1925
Registered	4	-	-
Licensed	17	20	19
	21	20	19

Four licenses having expired, and the premises not being occupied as slaughterhouses, have been struck off the register. Three licenses have been granted to new premises. Two applications have been refused owing to the premises not being suitable.

OTHER FOODS.

This branch has received more attention than usual this year owing to a number of grocers shops coming under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations and opportunity was taken of inspecting the contents of the shops when visiting under those Regulations.

Two consignments of coco-nuts were condemned.

The sanitary condition of bakehouses etc. is very satisfactory. One case of defective drainage was discovered and remedied upon request. The existing powers have been found quite adequate for dealing with those places.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Disease.

In the period under review there have been 122 cases of Scarlet Fever, 50 of these occurring in 1925, 6 cases of Diphtheria and 1 of Enteric Fever. Tebay seems to suffer more from Scarlet Fever than other parts. This is a big centre for railway workers and there is a fairly large number of dwellings in close proximity, the majority of which have privy middens, which are emptied eight times a year. The railway workers travel far and wide coming into contact with all sorts of people and in the neighbouring County Scarlet Fever has recently been epidemic. Either of these causes may have some bearing on the present outbreak.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin is issued free for the treatment of all necessitous cases, excepting patients under the National Health Insurance Act; also for both necessitous and insured patients for prophylactic purposes.

There were four "return" cases of Scarlet Fever. One case of Encephalitis Lethargica was notified in each of the years 1921 and 1924.

The notifications of disease under the Regulations of 7th Jan. 1919 have not been of much material value.

The Combined Districts of Westmorland have provided laboratories at Kendal, to which any practitioner may send specimens for examination. Sputum is also examined at Meathop Sanatorium.

The following have been done for East Westmorland:-

Diphtheria	3
Water Analysis	5
Water (B.Coli)	5
Total	13

No use of the Schick and Dick Tests has been made and no vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

Close liaison with the School Medical Officer is maintained so that the fullest use of school notification is made. The mortality from Influenza is 0.8 per 1,000 of population.

No facilities for disinfestation exist, but this can always be arranged but there has been no need for such action. Disinfection is carried out after all cases of infectious disease.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES 1925.

Disease	Total	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65 & over	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths	under 1	1	20	65
Scarlet Fever	50	1	2	2	2	6	18	9	2	6	2	-	-	42	1	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	25	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	7	1	2	1	-	5	2	-	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorium	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Domestic overcrowding has had no apparent influence on the incidence of these diseases.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	New cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
5 - 10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-
25 - 35	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
35 & over	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	7	3	1	-	2	-	-

No deaths from tuberculosis were registered which had not previously been notified. The notification of all known Tuberculosis is invariably carried out. There has been no need for the use of Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 or Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

Tuberculosis, Venereal Disease and Maternity and Child Welfare are administered by the County Council.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

During the period under review 3 cases of Puerperal Fever have been notified, one of which was fatal; 2 cases of Measles, 1 of Whooping-cough, and 4 of Diarrhoea were fatal. One case of Poliomyelitis occurred in each of the years 1922 and 1924.

Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorium were notified 1925 and were treated at home, recovering without any impairment of vision.

Factories and Workshops.

Inspections.

Factories	10
Workshops	43

No defects were found.